TORRESHEET MONTHER SANDERS AND THE PROPERTY OF

time the United States Secretary of State, adirectly to the Fresident of the French Republic concerning Major S. T. Frovesim. I heard it toolly, here, "If such a usage was to be estathold be engaged in incessant war; explanaconcessions, and withdrawals would become possible; for we can change ministers, but we unge morarchs; besider, ministers engage only dual, whereas mosarchs engage the State," I i, it would be physically impossible for the content of the personal of the matters of asinces in their various stages. He rises at goes to bed at two or three o'clock in the and every moment of his time is compled. Since, but rarely, happens the Emperor invites of the diplomatic corps to explain subjects on desires information, to him. For instance, I on one occasion he asked poor Judge Mason ore him a complete view of the relations be-united States and France, and especially to e effect of a war between the countries on le asked Judge Mason to examine the subject of and to come out to St. Cloud soon after the taken up residence there. When the Emperor Court was at the Tuileries. This was in April, middle of May, Judge Mason received a letter amperor's private Secretary (not the Chamberormer wrote to show how informal the audience and Judge Mason to come to St. Cloud and breakthe Emperor. Judge Mason went there, and krasting alone with the Emperor, at twelve asked Judge Mason if he was propared with antion desired. Upon the Judge's affirmative went with him to another room. "This," appore, "is the reom in which the Duke d'Ansarmarmad Marshail Marmont and put him underded, went with him to another room." The kee from one oclock till four, with no intercept an occasional pause to see if the Emperor ideal distance, and of questioning Judge Mason about about the Emperor, after the Judge had ended ks, expressed to him his great satisfaction at less and fulness with which he had laid the jeet before him. Let me here say, to honor the test and fulness with which he had laid the jeet before him. Let me here as to honor the

FRAUDS IN THE REBEL TREASURY DE-PARTMENT.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 17.]
We are aware of the recent occurrence of some bold frauds on the treasury, which have been conveniently bushed up in that department. We have avoided any particular statement of the facts, as Mr. Memminger, instead of bringing the matter to the examination of the civil courts, where it would be of bringing the matter to the examination of the burts, where it would have got to the public, the expedient of turning out all the clerks in one reoms of the department, thereby confounding coat with the guilty, on account of the former of we were loth to make the subject one of publica-the newspapers.

e were loth to make the subject one of publicais newspapers.

matter, however, of these frauds there has
amount of afficial carcievaness and negliwhich we not only fee free, but are comby public duty to prin. It appears that
d consisted in the abstraction of whole sheels
Treasury notes. At one line one sheet was aband the fraud reported to Mr. Memminger,
days ago two sheets were abstracted. In both
accourring at different times, the fraud was acis by the neglect in the department to cut the cheels
and from hand to hand. Each sheet probably
ad several thousand dollars, and was as good as
money, and the practice of shatting them from
and, and taking no account of them, affords not
stance of the greasure arrelessance ever heard of in
end, but actually offered a premium for the fraud
What would be thought of not comming coin
and yet it would be less reckless than the

BEAUREGARD CONTROVERSY IN CONGRESS.

And that there has been a sharp and prolonged conin a screet session of Congress on the topic of General
partie report of the balls of Manazza. It will be
ned that a portion of this report was displeasing
ident lavis, who, we now learn sent the door
to Congress, accompanied by comments of his earn
to fits preliminary passages. The order eventiden by Congress was to have the document pubatter expurgating the preliminary portion of it and
comments of the President thereon. We learn
number of members urged the publication of the
report, with the President's message, on the
that injustice was done to General Beauregard in
sing as his report what was not really his report,
the purpose of convincing the public that the conyy, as shown in the papers, so far form being a seme, was of the mest trivial description.
It is present expurgated form, has been
ed of its main points of popular interest, and merely
as what is more than a thrice teld ta'e—the order
clidents of the battle—it would be useless to burden

THE BURNSIDE EXPLAITION.

THE ERRELS THERE OF IT—PROBABILITIES OF DESTINATION—WHAT THE ERRELS SAY OF IT. Social correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

Some that the Burnside expedition could scarcely shown a loss proprisons time to go forth upon the rate purpose of committing as redations upon the of North Caroling. On Sunday, when the fiest left hopes are considered to the largest state of the largest state of the largest state to the largest state of the larges passed learning down toward the Capes and out to sea, but comit not have gotton more than eighty miles below Cape Heary before the wind suddenly changed to constant the Capes and out to sea, but comit not have gotton more than eighty miles below Cape Heary before the wind suddenly changed to constant the great coean expanse. Yesterday it was settled more than eighty miles better these years over the great coean expanse. Yesterday it was

The extortioner, in a time of war, is not only the spoiler of the poor, but the worst enemy of his country. The conduct of Judas Iscarlot squared with the maxims of commerce; and so may every villain plead, who sells the innocent blood and coolly betrays his country to satisfy his greed for gold. However the government may tolargue and nurse the exter-

the Lord God, and your songs into immental ch. 8, vers. 4 to 10.

the refin? I will torn your leasing into mourhing, when the lord God, and your sengs into lamentations."—Amos, ch. 8, vers. 4 to 10.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

From the Richmend Dispatch, Jan. 16.;

Continuing our abstract of the report of the Postmaster General, we find that the books of the finance bureat? Shibit the fact that the postmasters, who are required by the department to deposit quarterly, or oftener, the revenues of their offices, have deposited in the Treasury and its branches since the 1st of June, 1801, the sum of \$75,505 70; the amount of grants from the Treasury in aid of the revenues of the department was \$52,606 66.

Since the 27th of July 337 warrants have been issued upon the Treasury in payment of the postal service, amounting to \$225,434 96—leaving undraws and subject to warrants in payment of postal service, 675, darkt, amounting to \$40,288 26.

The number of deal letters received and opened, is 88,682. The number of drop letters, 8,512. The number of letters bed for postage, 7,818, 667 dead letters contained in money \$5,751 80, and 1,811 contained drafts, bills of exchange, notes and other valuable payment of the ters bed for postage, 7,818, 667 dead letters contained in money \$5,751 80, and 1,811 contained drafts, bills of exchange, notes and other valuable payment of the foregoing belongs to persons act residents of the Confederate States, and will be placed in the hands of the proper judicial officers, to be disposed of under the sequestration act.

Six hundred and innoty four dead letters, containing money to to the amount of \$4,593 30, have been returned to the writers thereof. Firty seven letters, containing safe 205, have been sent to the officers at which they were mailed, to be delivered to the proper persons by the postmasters, and have been main of states.

The first delivery of postage stamps by the contractors was made on the lifth October last, and succe that date only 1 430,700 stamps have been received, all of which have been issued to post offices near which large bodie

THE UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH

THE UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE—ALLIED OF LINCOLN DE
REBEL GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch Jan. 17.]

There are two elements of Southern society, and occupying opposite extreme in the social organization, on whose on operation the North confidently enleutance in the beginning of this war, both of which have signally disappointed our short-sighted encastes. Once there was the old Union party, compared of gentleme souls, passessing a large, if not the largest, amount of size property in the South, was yet arriently attached to the old gone wasnet. It is needless to any that in this deleutation they have been signally disappointed, for an escon as size real designs of the Lincein despotism were understood-by the Unionists, they became the most fixed, I mforg sing and irreconcilable enemies of a reconstruction of the American Union to be found in the whole South. He awho from those women magnanisally, and moderation and cability of character are slow to suspect evil in others, never permit themselves to be descrived more U inn came. Their confidence once loss is lost forever; they can never be imposed upon by the same party a gism. For that reason the Union men of the Suth have trampled all possibility of reconstruction uncast their feet, and are found through the whole it agit, such breath of the confederacy a "stone wall" of indo missale revisionce to the Northernolavasion. The eds of influence relief upon by the

where the property of passes and support where the desired form of the property of the property of passes and support of the property of the property of passes and support of the property of the property of passes and support of the property of the property of passes and support of the property of the

banks of New York came forward with a loan of fifty mil-lions to the government, and obtained the option, which they afterwards exercised, of taking a hundred millions more of the two hundred and fifty millions which the federal government had voted. It is true that, for rea-sons of policy, they induced the banks of Boston and Philadelphia to contribute a share of the sum; but it is none the less true that the whole action was due to the banks of New York.

subs of policy, they induced the banks of Hoston and Philadelphia to coastribute a share of the sum; but it is none the less true that the whole action was due to the banks of New York.

If the banks had been able to "place" the one hundred and fifty millions which they took from the government in the hands of the public, at fair prices, it is plain that they would be willing again to advance money to the government in exchange for more of its paper. It seems, however, that they have not been able to dispose of the government to ann already taken; certainly not at par prices. They cannot get rid of the government paper which they have taken and paid for; they either hold it on a depreciated market, or they have sold it at a sacrifice. The object of all banking may be summed up in the simple words:—"To make six per cent at least, and more if possible." A bank is not held to be lesing money so long as it can pay six per cent dividents to its stockholders clear of all expenses. If a bank, having a capital of a million, buys of government twelve hundred thousand dollars of bonds, and is compelled to sell the bonds to capitalists seeking investments, at even five per cent discount; it loses in that single operation sixty thousand dollars, or a whole year's predist on its capital; and if compelled to sell at a greater discount than five per cent, loses just so much of its capital in addition as the discount exceeds that rate. It is just this sort of operation that the Northern balks have been making with their government ions. We have not seen any recent quotalons of government to the loan at par prices, depending upon their ability to put it off on the people at per, or possibly at a prenzium. They took it at a line when they entertained whope that a goodly portions of government in the following discount. They had sent Angust Belmout, the American agent of the Rothschilds, over to nagotiate asles of these securities, who signally failed in his mission. The chasse of selling them is Europe has utterly vanished. They

at the ruling disco sat. They have made a loss by the transaction, and they are quite averace, having burnt their fingers, in touching again the treacherous paper of the government.

If wall not do for the finance to denounce Wall street as in conspiracy aga has the government. Wall street takes a practical view of that sterm dollar and cent bustness of loans. Its banks in velocities money by the government takes a practical view of that sterm dollar and cent bustness of loans. Its banks in velocity money by the government, and as it is their safe object to make money they do not intend to meddle further with government paper. They are corporations without souls, and of course with outcomesons, either patriction of any other sort. They work organized to make profit of the legitimate operations of commerce, and not to gake less by uphedding a wicked wall rainous war. They have wied their hands at the business of patrictism and fourat that it does not pay that it is the duty of patrictism and fourat that it does not pay that it is the duty of patrictism and fourat that it does not pay that it is the duty of patrictism and fourat that it does not pay the duty of banks to each wind not be tamper with. Nowhere before particles in the pay of worther States. Nowher with his charter the sun is the relationship of the same left the paying the constantity, if the banks as the South had roused. It would have been rendered cutrent by the unanimous act of the popule. The banks have great power with us, but not enough power to rely for carrying as safely through the war. If the worsh has four to like worst, our Le winder at the Poot to for any at a purpose than that of making loans, y craining up rapidy is a thousand millione, we find war, it among a data made and banks is omnipotent at the Poot for any at a purpose than that of making loans, y craining up rapidy is a thousand millione, we find want to the same and banks and our the sum ends.

At last the learners defended to the surface of the power with the certification o

vast to render any destingue its leans by suptialists sine. To buy over much paper at any reasonable price is to buy with the der fetty of a less by subsequent depreciation under the shoromous densusials of a corresply conducted war. This is the difficulty staring government in the face. The people cannot, and the capitalists will not help is. The Northern community is in worse financial strates than even their government. The Pananufacturing and commercial paratises were all based upon their trade with the South; and their manufacturers have jost a commercial paratises were all based upon their trade with the South; and their manufacturers have jost a commercial paratises access to a leading stuple, while their shipping I as colding at their wharves for the waspest the freightage, which used to be furnished by the staples. They have indignated to be furnished by the staples. They have indignated to pay with must ship specific the whole cos Jacof Equidated by their grain. Wheather importation and Europe, and a start of the start

SOUTHERN BANKS AND SOUTHERN CUR-RENCY.

REBRI POLITICAL EGONOMY W AL STATE AND RE-BRILIAN - EXTRAVAGANCES OF THE SOUTHERNESS,

to our neighbors, and which amounted probably to a hun-ired millions a year, we should at least have that margin to be you in specie with which to make good our paper money.

It is not to be supposed that the entire amount of our paper circulation would have to be substituted with gold and silver. Twenty per cent of the amount would be more than sufficient; and it would be extrawagant to estimate our paper sixes, circulating as money, at anything like so large an amount as five hundred millions. Europe is beginning to understand the vast commercial weath of the South; and this just appreciation of our resources cannot fail to render our Confederate eight per cent bonds a popular investment amount of specie funds will be derived from this source alone sufficient to make secured and intact our entire paper currency.

The great desideratum at last will be permanent non-intaneourse with the North. The Japanese and Chinese, with all their idiosyncracies and eccentricities, are conceded to be endowed with much political wisdom. The experience of scores of contaries seemed to teach them that their free well being required an absolute exclusion from the residue of the world. If there was great want of wisdom in this determination, in several aspects of the case there was much wisdom. There exitainly can be no

The e-periment has completely failed so far proposed extinaction of the South' is concerned and teen switch articles of native production is search y in needing except in things the imported, among which the only basessary of sait. There there article which the Yankes an northus that we conselves cannot also product supershundance; and, so far from the war tend our dependence upon that race, it has demonstrate precisely the upons that the in a tight while we have supplied all deficiencies which our long he have supplied all deficiencies which our long he

rom the refuse for inst spon their sho the aid of Europe all the population of the Old World, this is at once the most deprayed and the least reliable. It has never been able, either in France, Gormany or Italy to achieve success for its own reliables, or to do anything but mar and spoil every effect which has been made in Europe for constitutional liberty. The triumphs of Garibeldi were the result, totas much of his personal valor as at the cause which he represented, and which bore him upward and onward, as the casan wave hears the foam which alliters upon its creat. It was hecause he led a people struggling precisely as the Southern people are struggling, for deliverance from foreign domination, that he achieved victories watch could never have been guired by ten thousand Garibeldis in opposition to that cause. We care not how many of his lieuterants come to from principle or patrictism, but for pay and provants. Which over alle the red republicans take, the rest of the world will be found a opposation. If they take the sides of the United State, its aim be because they think the influence of their own cause in Europe will be increased by the success of the Noeth; and for that very reases the governments of their own countries will endeavor to there a their schemes. We dare say the North world every readily exchange any and it can receive from the lazarron of the Old World for the rational prospect which the count has of the intervention of powerful Exception governments in its behalf.

THE REBEL GENERALS OF THE SOUTH, [From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.]

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1—Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant General.

2—Aftert S. Johnston, Trans. commanding in Honory.

(Potomac.

Major Generals in the Provisional Army.

1.—Pravid E. Twinga, Georgia, resigned.

2.—Leonidas Polk, Lodisians, commanding at Memphis

3.—Braxton Bragg, Roussiana, commanding at Pensada. de — Earl Van Bors, Mississippi, Army of Potomae. 5 — Gustavus W. Smith, Kenincky, Army of Potom 6 — Theopolis H. Halmes, North Carolina, Army of

tomac.
7.—William J. Hardee, Ceorgia, Missouri.
8.—Benjamin. Euger, South Carollan, commanding at Norfolk.
9.—James Langelivet, Alabama, Artay of Potomac.
10.—John ik Magrader, Virginia, communding at Yorkwn. 11 Thomsend Jacks in Virginia, communiting North-

estern Virginia. 12 - Manufeld Lovell, Virginia, commanding Coast of nuisians. 13—Edgrand Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of Potomas. 14—Gaorge B. Crittenden, Kentucky, commanding Sag Prigudier Generals in the Provisional Arms.

1-Miledge L. Bonhom, South Carolina, Arms. of Po

1—Manage L. Boniani, commanding Army Kana-wha.

2—John B. Floyd, Virginia, commanding Army Kana-wha.

3—Henry A. Wise, Varginia, waiting orders.

4—Ben McCulloch, Tex. V. M. seouri.

5—Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, killed in action.

7—William H. T. Waiker, Georgia, resigned.

8—Farmard E. See, South Carolina, killed in action.

9—Alexander R. Lawton, Georgia, constanting Coast.

(Control of the Commandia of the Control of the Control

of Georgia.

10.—Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee, Cartucky.
11.—Samuel R. Anderson, Tennessee, Kentucky.
12.—Baniel S. Bonelson, Tennessee, Coast of Sooth Carolina.

12—Payld R. Jones, South Carolina, Army of Potomac.

14—Jones M. Withers, Alabama, commanding Coast of

lina.

18.—Richard S. Fwell, Virginia, Army of Potemac.

17.—John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond.

18.—Jubal A. Early, Virginia, Army of Potemac.

19.—Thomas B. Viotzinay, Arkansas, died in Arkanses.

20.—Samuel Jones, Virginia, Army of Potemac.

21.—Arnold Eisey, Maryland, Army of Potemac.

22.—Ibaniel H. Illii, North Carolina, Army of Potemac.

23.—Henry H. Sibley, Louisians, Texas Frontier.

24.—William H. C. Whiting, Georgia, Army of Potemac.

25.—William W. Loring, North Carolina, Western Virginia.

25—William W. Loring, North Carolina, Pensacola.
25—Richard H. Anderson, South Carolina, Pensacola.
27—Albert Pike, Arkanyes, Indian Commissioner.
28—*Thomas T. Fauntieroy, Virginia, resigned.
29—Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
30—Baniel Ruggles, Virginia, Louislans.
31—Charles Clark, Misajasippi, Army of Potomac.
32—Roswell S. Ripley, South Carolina, Coast of Southern 32—Ros von Concine.
83—Issac R. Trimble, Maryland, Army of Potomac, 34—4John B. Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.
85—Paul C. Hebert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.

36—Richard C. Gatlin, North Carolina, communding coast of North Carolina. 27—Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky. 38—Benjamin F. Chestham, Tennessee, Kentucky.

39—Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia, Coast of Ancinas,
40—Simon E. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
41—Leroy Pope Waiker, Alabama, Alabama,
42—Albert G. Blanchard, Louislana, Norfolk.
43—Gabriel J. Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
44—J. F. B. Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
45—Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
46—Thos. F. Draytan, South Carolina, Coast of Sarolina.

40—Thos. F. Brayton, South Carolina, Archina, Archina, Archina, Arkansas, Kentucky.
45—Adley H. Gladden, Louisiana, Pensacola.
49—John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kentucky.
50—Lloyd Tilghman, Kentucky, Kentucky.
51—Nathan G. Eyans, South Carolina, Coast of arclina.

51—Nathan G. Evans, South Carelina, Coast of South Carelina.
52—Cadmas M. Wilcox, Tonnessee, Army of Potomac.
53—Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia, died in Virginia.
64—R. F. Rhodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
65—Richard Toylor, Louislana, Army of Potomac.
65—Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
65—Louis T. Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
51—James H. Trapler, South Carelina, Coast of Florida.
58—Samuel G. French, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
69—William H. Carroll, Tennessee, kast Tennessee.
60—Hugh W. Motoer, Georgia,
61—Humphrey Marshell, Kentucky, Kentucky.
62—John C. Breckmridge, Kentucky, Kentucky.
63—Richard Griffin, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
64—Alexander P. Stewart, Kentucky, Kentucky.
65—William Mentgemery Gardner, Georgia, on fur-

The sensymment of the wer.

THE WEST FOINT GENERALS.

The following Confederate Generals are graduates of West Point, the date of their graduation being prefixed:—
Class of 1815—Stoned Cooper.
Class of 1826—John H. Winder.
Class of 1826—Bentel S. Bonelson, Benjamin Huger.
Class of 1826—Bentel S. Bonelson, John B. Graynon.
Class of 1826—Albert S. Johnston, John B. Graynon.
Class of 1826—Albert S. Johnston, John B. Graynon.
Class of 1828—Homas F. Brayton, Hugh W. Mercer.
Class of 1829—Joseph E. Johnston, Potert E. Lee,
Theopholis H. Holmes, Albert G. Blanchard;
Class of 1830—John B. Magrader.
Class of 1835—Jones M. Witters.
Class of 1836—Joseph R. Anderson, Lloyd Eighman.
Class of 1836—Joseph R. Anderson, Lloyd Eighman.
Class of 1836—Joseph R. Anderson, Lloyd Eighman.
Class of 1838—Win. J. Hardee, James H. Trzyler.

John C. Pemberton, Arnold Elses, Henry H. Sibley, Jubal A. Ewrly.
Class of 1838—Wm. J. Herdes, James H. Trepfer.
Class of 1838—Alex. R. Lawton, John P. McSown.
Class of 1840—Richard S. Swell, Paul O. Herbert,
Richard B. Gernett.
Class of 1841—Robert S. Gernett, Samuel Jones.
Class of 1842—Earl Van Porn, Gustavas W. Smelh,
Mansheld Lovett, James Lengstreet, Daniel H. Hill,
Richard A. Anderson, Lateyette biclass, Alex. P.
Stewart.
Class of 1843—Roswell S. Ripley: Samuel G. French
Class of 1843—Easwell S. Ripley: Samuel G. French
Class of 1844—Elmon H. Buckner.
Class of 1845—Elmon H. Buckner.

Class of 1945—R. Kiropsimin, Bernard E. Bee, Will H. C. Whistog. Class of 1846—Thomas J. Jacksep, Cadmus M. Wleex, David R. Johes, Was. M. Gardner. Class of 1948—Nathan G. Evans. Class of 1944—J. R. B. Stuart.

PENERALS WHO TERE NOT GREDTATES AT WEST GENERALS WHO WERE NOT GENERALS AT WEST POINT.

The following Generals were expointed to the Cd. United States At mys, wishout passing through the West Point Academys—Passid E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812; Wm. W. Loring, in 1818; Thos. T. Faut-siercy, in 1836. The following Generals first saw service in the Accions war:—M. L. Ponisma, Kenry R. Jackson, Gidson J. Pillow, Samuel St. Anderse, Charles Clark Thomas C. Hindman, John C. Breckswidge, Benjamin F. Cheatham, Richard Griffith, Albertspike, Adley H. Cheddan, Maxey Gregg.

The following were born at the North, though pro-rious to the passeot war they were citizens of Southern tates—General Cooper, Jern in New Yor & Ripley, in his; Pennberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, to Massa-husetts; Pike, in Massa-husetts; Rugeleo, in Massa-husetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1862.

ORSUMENTS OF THE SEVERY AND HOUSE OF DESCARS—I transmit for your oarly consideration a letter from the Acting Commissioner of indian Affairs of the Confederate States, referring to the action of Congression regard to the various Indian tribes occupying the territory "was of Arienness and Essouri, south of Knoses, north of Estas and east of Texas and New Mexico.** A portion of chinterritory is occupied by the Choctaw habe of Indians. The Secretary of the interior of the old United States, government he as in trust for this tribe the sum of 4465,000 of the registered bonds of this State, upon which one year's integers is now due. These Indians baving unted themselves with the Confederate government, and the Confederate of Indians, occupying the surficery returned to, she Commissioner of Indian Affair, and applies for the interest due to the provision be made at one for the payment of the interest due to this tribe.

On motion, the communication and econopanying documents were referred to the Committee of Sinh LETCHER.

On motion, the communication and econopanying documents were referred to the Committee of Sinh LETCHER.

Generalist of the Executive.—

Nacethine Department, Jan. 15, 1862.

Generalist of the Committee of Sinh LETCHER.

Confederate Sinh Letter and Committee of Sinh LETCHER.

Confederate Sinh Letter and Confederate of War, and one from Ga. Winner, that are deserving of early consideration. Let aliation is necessary to provide for the classes referred to the Count the deserving of early consideration. Letter and the second of the Sinh LETCHER.

Confederate Sinh Letter Sinh L

Headquarting Department of Jeroggo, of War.

Headquarting Department of Jeroggo, J. Richards, Va., Jan. 25, 1862.

To his Excellency Joya Lercman, decursor of Virginia. The Secretary of War informs me, that he has writed to your Excellency concerning some free negroes taken at Membass. They have arrived, Wal your Excellency of me the farger to let me know, what disposition to make of them. They are now at negotice.

JORN H. WINDER, Ingenier General.

JOEN H. WINDER, Argonizer General.

Convenientale Stores of America,

Unan Deregueuert, Richmond, Jan. 10, 1862.

I respectfully biform you that the following named persons, now constant in fail here, have been examined by the Hon. James abone, say from sidner for this Department, and he exports them as being, in his opinion, fraitors, that oughly be hang.

This being a matter that concerns the civil auth saties, I deem it may duty to rive you their names, as allowed by the Charles W. Auftres. 2. Henry A. Ault. 3. Bend. Bare. 4. John Heredies. 5. Auron W. McLagadd. 6. John Alford. J. P. Ban/AMIN, Secretary of War. John Sharbourn Tuckes, Esq. Attorney General State of Virginia, Richmond.

The communications were referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

VIRGINIA.

THE REBEL GAS EXHAUSTED.

(From the Michmond Examiner, Jan. 16.)

People are not as economical in the asset it his important article as they might be. This remark applies not only to citizens, but with considerable force to their servants, the different officers of the city government—who are privileged to burn it free—had it applies with reducibled force to the officers of the Confederate States government, who use it night had day, and at all times, with a freedom that looks as it they thought the supply inexhaustible. This, for their especial gratification, we may say is by no means the case. By reference to the proceedings of the Common Ocunell on last Menday, it will be seen that Mr. Thomas H. Wyane, a member of that body, offered a resolution for the appedy collection of the bill due by the Confederate States government for gas. Though this resolution was withdrawn by request, the object in offering it was apparent, being to bring to the attention of the paymaster the wasted extravagance with which the article was used, and thereby induce a less consumption and a probable continuance of light. That the article was used, and that there is a demand for economy, may be inferred from the statements made by the gentleman in question, who besides being a member of the Crimmittee on Light, enjoys the advantage of having been once superincedant of the works, and, therefore, fully competent to make a correct representation. He stated that gas was consumed in the most curvangamt manner in the different government offices, and that in the different military prisons it was officed day and night for the Yankess to light, theif the fine day and cook by. No surprise can therefore be svinced when we learn that, though none of the tobacco factories are in operation, the consumption exceeds that of a particular period since the works were established.

Wynne stated also a most important piece of information, viz:—That in consequence of the failure of the manufacture of the tiles ordered for the works in August last, nearly all of the retorts were burned out, and that unless a supply was received soon there would not, in two species, be enough gas to light up the private dwellings in the city. Considerations such as these multi address themselves to all redisciting minds—even to officers of the Couraderate States government. A strict economy should be practised by all, else we may soon be at the mercy of the tallow chandlers.

THE TOWN OF BONNEY, VA.

As Romney is becomilig a place of some notoriety as a strategic point, a short occurring to many of our readers. The town itself is beautifully located, resting upon the South Branch of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from its junction with the North Branch. It is surrounded on all sides with declivations hills and mountaints, and if well fortifled would be almost impregnable to an edvancing army. It has been in a measure fortified by nature, and only needs the hand of science is make it a powerful post for purposes of defence. It is forty-two miles frow Winchester on the Northwesters Turppike, sixteen miles from Raitmore and Ohio Railroad, and twenty-five miles south of Cumberland, Md. It is the shire town of Hampshire county, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. The town was founded by Lord Fairfax, and is one of the closes in that section of Virginia.

REGEORANYATION OF THE VIRGINIA PORCES.

The Nortoik Day Book of the 7th mst. says:—We have received a large number of commantications criticising the "pian for the recognization of the Virginia forces for the war," sil of which we have withheld, not because of any opposition to the views expressed by the writers, but for reasons which must become apparent te them on a moment's reflection. To give the reasons would be as indiscrete self-spublication of the communications, and we may committee of the Sanate.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT RIGHTSONE.

Fri

ness that calls these parties out of the Co unctuas has not been stated.

the access of reycon Johnson, was romanded examinations.

Calvin Henry, for feloniously outling Pryer, a slave thalf brother of Colonel Roger A. Pryor) of Lucy M. Smithers, was remanded for examination.

Eddrake, a slave of A. Hill & Co., for having a pair of shoes in his possession supposed to have been stolled, was ordered twenty lashes.

Lawis Armstrong, for being drunk and trespassing on Williams H. Scott, was admenished and discharged.

Nat ag. a slave of Charles Haines, for wandseing about the stracts, was sent to jail.

George Powders, for strolling about the stracts without his free papers, was ordered afteen lashes.

Jano-Harris, for being without her papers, uses sent to the Hustings Court.

C. H. Jordan was arraigned for drawing a knife on Calvin Richer, and after an examination was discharged.

Joseph Lipinski, was continued.

NEWERIFLED ORDNANCE—THE UTLEY ORDS—SUCCESS-FUL EXPERIMENTS.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 17th says:—This excellent and beautiful gup, manufactured in theacity of Petersburg, and which was brought to this city come time since by direction of the War Repartment, for the purpose of unactgoing a trial under the supervision of sen. Huger, was retained to the former city yesterday. We are informed that the trial to which it was subjected while liers was enhinently natisfactory, and the spoken of hy times versed in such matters as the most complete ploce. The kind in existence. We learn that it is the intention of the inventor, Mr. Uley, of North Carolina, to make some further improvement upon the gun, which, aled completed, tachniks will render it a master ploce, of artillery.

The OCCEPATION OF ROMNEY, VA.

The Richmond Dispatch of the alight says:—By way secondrining the respects in relation to the execution of Romney by the memy, and its compastical by our troops, we may state that a letter was received from the Valley, of Virginia last evening, which hays:—"General Jackgon.

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ley. The legion is to beginning the command at General A. W. Joseph. His mission, to Richmond has been eminently successful, having precured an abundance of mucacy, slothing, arms, and alter essential equipments.

SENTUCKY.

**MATTERS AT BOWLENG GENER—A CONFIGUR SEAR AT HAD—FLOYD AND MULLIOUH AT BOWLENG SEREN. (From the Sashwille Penner, I.e. 28.)

The Nashwille Remore has an intoresting lester from Bouling Green, chied the both uit. from which we gather the following axtends:—Ten days since in missions and columns and batteries weardwiving forward, and our leaders urgang on the advance. The engagement of the property of things certainly justified the general expectation of an immediate light, and quickenest the public pulie as regarded the result. Since that time considerable mass lesten place in the malitary status. Hadding the forces, which formed our advance, have failing both this side of Cave City, while the federals, frightened in the warm reception given their play the lamented Colonel Terry, have for the most part of restricted beyond Green river. The brigade of Canara Breckinridge is snewment about the part with remains in possession of these are property of the most part of canara from the est afternation at band, that it numbers from the best information at band, that it numbers from the best afternation at band, that it numbers from the best afternation at band, that it numbers from the best afternation at band, that it numbers from the owner of the Texas Rangers, the letter may:—They represent the federals as being afraid of fight, and not anxious to attempt an advance. They confirm the reports, submarded to five a first to prove the report of the caseny this side of Green river opposite Brownstille, which is in Edmondson county, and distantiffor the nature of the casen the submard of the passage of the riper; if any suc